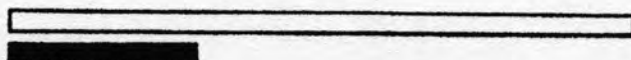


In each of the comparisons of diagram 31 the bar in outline represents British production over the first 20 months, and the one in solid black the American output over the first 20 months. The figures show that the British did better than

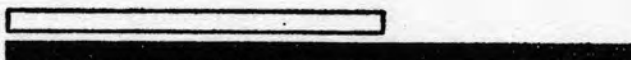
#### LIGHT ARTILLERY

British	3,599
American	1,026



#### HEAVY ARTILLERY

British	379
American	704



#### LIGHT ARTILLERY SHELLS

British	23,328,000
American	28,774,000



#### HEAVY ARTILLERY SHELLS

British	1,153,000
American	6,704,000



Diagram 31.—British and American production of artillery and ammunition in the first 20 months of war.

we did in the production of light artillery, but that we excelled their record in heavy artillery and in both sorts of shell production.

#### SMOKELESS POWDER AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES

One of the striking contributions of the United States to the cause of the Allies was the enormous quantity of smokeless powder and high explosives produced. From April 1, 1917, to November 11, 1918, the production of smokeless powder in the United States was 632,000,000 pounds, which was almost exactly equal to the combined production of France and Great Britain. This was not all for our own use. About half the British supply in 1917 was drawn from this country, and in 1918 over a third of the French supply was American made. This large supply was made possible in part by plants erected for the British in this country, but the American Ordnance Department also added new plants. As a result, the established rate of production in this country by the close of the